

**In the Specification**

On page 8, line 30 through page 9, line 4:

Figs. 5A and 5B are concerned with mounting a deck 120 in the breakwater, as illustrated for example in Fig. 11A. The deck 120 may have different purposes, ~~[[fist]]~~ first it may be suitable for providing accessibility along the breakwater such as in the example of Fig. 11A whereby individuals may walk along the breakwater 122 and reach a moored boat, etc. The deck 120 may further be suited for transfer of facilities from the land to boats mooring along a dock, e.g. electricity, fresh water supply, sewage suction, communication cables, etc.

On page 11, lines 11 – 15:

This arrangement offers attenuating of waves at the surroundings of the ship 228, to facilitate unloading cargo from the ship to a barge ~~[[230]]~~ 234. Such an arrangement may also be used to attenuate waves at the vicinity of ships carrying out different works at open waters, e.g. maintenance of underwater oil pipes, communication lines, etc.

On page 11, line 29 through page 12, line

In Figs. 11A and 11B there is illustrated a breakwater 122 fitted with a deck 120 as disclosed hereinbefore with reference to Figs. 5A and 5B and where several mooring rods 272 are provided. The rods 272 are pivotally secured at a first end ~~[[276]]~~ 279 to a securing member ~~[[279]]~~ 276 (similar to end plate member 31 as in Fig. 3A) and are tiltable between a first, substantially upright position (see rods 272A) and an operative position (rods 272B) extending substantially horizontally wherein a light boat 278 is moored to the breakwater 122 whereby its stern 280 is anchored to securing members 279 of the breakwater 122 (by rope 281), and its bow 284 is anchored to ends 286

of the rods 272B (via rope 288). This position provides improved support of the boat 278, also at more rough waters.